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ET. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot. WASHINGTON, D. C.-Riggs House, Ebbht House and Willard's Hotel.

of trusts stalks his immediate demand for No Democrat has ever presented an antitrust bill in Congress, except in the inter-

Behind Mr. Bryan's militarism and talk

est of free trade. Theodore Roosevelt will be forty-two years old on the 27th of this month. He is

young, but not inexperienced. people do not take to men who extol the

armed enemies of the United States. Republicans up and down Indiana: Things are going your way; but put in

the work hard and fast to make it sure. The least thing that any man can do for Indiana these days is to do something to

Four years ago Mr. Bryan predicted 10-cent corn and 45-cent wheat, but he makes no allusion to this as he goes along

make the defeat of the Bryan party sure.

Mr. Bryan has not yet announced himself in favor of hauling down the flag in Porto Rico or Alaska, but he has yet four

The only suit against a trust now pending is in New York, where the Tammany judges have interposed in behalf of the Tammany ice trust.

No matter who he may be, the man who to incite one portion of the American people to distrust another portion is a public enemy

Because Mr. Bryan rants of trusts and imperialism, no intelligent man will forget that he forced into the Kansas City plat form the 16-to-1 plank and marked it "im mediate."

so much good service in the gas belt that the Republican committees should pay the for Mr. Bryan's speeches

No man of sense will deny that better wages and fuller employment followed th election of McKinley. With such an ad nission, how can the sane, sensible wageearners vote for a change to Bryan?

It was in the nature of things that the Democratic officials in Missouri should de vote the school fund to other than school purposes. They know the foe of the rockribbed Democracy when they see it.

the money question. When the votes shall be counted he will find that the American people are of the same mind they were four

The gain in deposits in the banks in many villages of Indiana has been something remarkable. In one village in Hamfiton county the deposits have doubled in two years, showing that farmers have money now who did not have it in 1896 and

in a poor and feeble manner to win the favor of the Bryanites by charging that agents. It may be said that Mr. Jones. the employers of labor in Indiana are threatening to discharge workmen who vote the Democratic ticket. The Courier-Journal cannot name an instance,

At the United States arsenal there are twenty-three soldiers. That number has been there for some years, and the commercial organizations have been trying to induce the authorities to establish a military post near this city. Until Mr. Bryan spoke here no one feared the twenty-three soldiers at the arsenal. Now they should be viewed with absolute terror, because Mr. Bryan tells us that they are placed there to overawe discontented wage-earners. Thus does militarism, the man on horseback, steal upon us unaware in the shape of twenty-three enlisted men-all the federal soldiers in the State of Indiana!

The correspondent of a Chicago paper predicts that Colonel Durbin will run behind McKinley, not because he is not well qualified for the office of Governor, but beabout every time he makes a speech. There Durbin shall be Governor the business the spirit of vengeance. Each day the methods of the present administration will papers of this multimillionaire are laboring 'Canal street,

the Chicago correspondent. Colonel Durbin is making one of the most careful canvasses that can be made, and has met the voters as few candidates are able to do.

THE PARAMOUNT ISSUE. Weeks ago Captain William E. English declared that "Bryanism is the issue of the campaign." Every passing day shows the correctness of the declaration. Above every issue towers the personality of Mr. Bryan and the quality known as Bryanism. It is the fear of the danger which the success of Bryan would involve that has aroused the country during the past few weeks. Senator Depew marks the revolution of sentiment in New York outside of the city. It appears in the quickened interest which business men all over the country are taking in the campaign. It comes to Republican canvassers in Indiana who have made addresses to farmers. The fear of Bryanism has caused hundreds of manufacturers to defer new enterprises until after the election. Mr. Bryan, surrounded by shouting and applauding audiences, may think the country is with him just as he did four years ago, but he forgets the millions of people in their homes who read these speeches in cold print and wonder what absurdity he will next be guilty of. When he tells the people in this city that it is the purpose of the Republicans to place a fort near every large city that labor may be overawed he causes the neutral Chicago Record to ask in indignant surprise is Mr. Bryan "a mischlefmaker or a fool?" Tens of thousands of men are asking themselves the same question, changing it, perhaps, so as to read: "Does this mischief-maker imagine that we are fools?" Men who may not approve the Philippine policy are shocked when he compares Aguinaldo to Washington, and says those who accuse him of influencing Aguinaldo "do me too much honor when they accuse me of keeping the Filipinos contending for their independence," because such contending involves the killing of American soldiers. Already that element of people who determine elections as they vote with one party or the other have become astonished at the "breaks" Mr. Bryan makes daily, and ask themselves what new folly, what new appeal to strife, what new threat against the peace and

It is the peril of Bryanism that has Mr. Bryan will learn that the American aroused the people in the past three weeks -the peril of Bryanism as proclaimed in his speeches. Those who would have reforms and better conditions know that they can hope for nothing from a man who makes Croker his ally in New York. Those who know that peace and confidence are essential to prosperity will not turn to the man who threatens to overthrow the currency system and to make war upon industry. Bryanism is the issue; and, while other men will have influence, the speeches that he delivers, read by millions of people, are convincing them that Bryan is

AN ODIOUS DEMOCRATIC TRUST.

a menace to the best interests of the

The American Sugar Refining Company is no longer a trust in the sense of a monopoly, because the independent refiners have been able, with all its advantages, to ever, it was a Democratic trust-one of those which Mr. Bryan protested against in his letter of acceptance "for attempting to assume control of the instrumentalities of government." It is a well-known fact that, in the last Congress in which Mr. Bryan sat, the sugar trust, with a powerful lobby, not only assumed to control, but did control "the instrumentalities of government," if that means getting a sugar schedule in the Gorman tariff law favorable to the corporation's interest. Mr. Bryan voted, with-Really, Mr. Bryan did the Republicans out protest, for the Gorman bill, which Mr. Cleveland denounced as an act of party perfidy. Of all the combinations in the Democratic committees the amount paid country the sugar trust has taken most money from the people, and all its methods are in restraint of trade, yet the Washington Post, which is owned by Democrats, says the Democratic national committee, through its agents, has solicited and received a large campaign contribution from this odious combination

The sugar trust has always had Democratic friends in Congress-indeed, has them now. During the last session of Congress Mr. Richardson, the Democratic leader in the House, offered a resolution providing that Cuban and Porto Rican sugars be ad-At Terre Haute Mr. Bryan declared that | mitted free of duty. As a considerable porhe had experienced no change of heart on tion of our raw sugar comes from Cuba, but not enough to control the price, a large part of the duties remitted would have gone to swell the profits of the sugar trust. It is estimated that the Richardson proposition would have enriched the sugar trust \$15,000,000 a year. When it was proposed to take the duties collected from sugar and other articles imported from Porto Rico and devote them to the people of that island, Senator Jones proposed an amendment by which such duties should be re turned to those who had paid them. It was The Louisville Courier-Journal is trying | found that this proposition would have restored \$1,487,866 to the sugar trust and its chairman of the Bryan national committee did not understand the effect of his propo sition. That is equivalent to admitting that the senator is a fool. Fortunately, the Republican senators rejected Mr. Jones's proposition, the money was used to relieve the natives of Porto Rico, and the Democratic sugar trust was not benefited by

# TEACHERS OF LAWLESSNESS.

People are indignant because hoodlums assaulted the Governor of New York as he came out of a church door in Chicago on Sunday. It is natural that they should express their indignation, because such exhibitions of lawlessness are a menace to the security of any man or woman whom the hoodlum element choose to dislike. Why is Governor Roosevelt not liked by the hoodlums of Chicago? Because they are the youngsters who sell and read th Hearst newspapers. They read nothing else. From week's end to week's end these papers are filled with appeals to the Kern is so generally popular. It low passions and the prejudices of the is true that Mr. Kern is a pleasant man ignorant. Their gross and indecent picpersonally, but no man has said meaner | tures make monsters of political foes. From things of Republicans than does Mr. Kern | the Chicago American the young ruffians who threw mud and filth at the Governor is no reason why a Republican should vote of New York have taken their first lessons for Mr. Kern unless he desires to destroy in that sort of lawlessness for which anall that has been accomplished for good archy is the better name. The wretch who government in the State under Republican | threw a piece of ice through the opening of rule. Mr. Kern stands for Taggartism, and a tent at Senator Hanna belongs to a more Taggartism in this city stands for extrava- advanced class of the Hearst school of rance and loose administration. If Colonel lawlessness. Both, however, are filled with | trait of author

be continued. It may be added that the to array one element of society against an- In Journal takes no stock in the prediction of other-the poor against the rich-the employe against the employer. If the spirit of viciousness and hatred which pervades every issue of these papers should find lodgment in the hearts of men, the country would be involved in deadly strife. These papers have done all they can do to excite the miners in the anthracite region to hostility without advising them to open lawlessness. These papers are the leading advocates of the election of Mr. Bryan, and, of all the Democratic editors in the country Mr. Hearst stands nearest to Mr. Bryan.

> "Remember what I said four years ago," was Mr. Bryan's admonition to one of his audiences in this State. Here is one of the Bryan prophecies of 1896 to which he

> I hereby make the following prophecy: If William McKinley is elected and put in power for the next four years, wages will decrease, hard times will come upon us, and over the land the price of wheat will go down, the price of gold will go up, mortgages will be foreclosed by the money enders and sharks, the factories and mills will close, we will export no goods, but will import from foreign lands all the goods we will use. Want and misery will be with us. Remember what I say.

Sensible men who remember the above will take no stock in Bryan as a prophet or as a man of ordinary judgment.

So far as reported in his speeches yesterday, Mr. Bryan did not inform any of his audiences that God was a Democrat That statement, made at Linton, Ind., on Saturday, may not be intended for use elsewhere.

The decision of Judge Jordan regarding trusts shows that all that is required to put an end to any monopoly is to bring a suit and prove that the trust is in restraint

All this chatter about Indiana being surely Democratic is nonsense. Indiana is a Northern State, allied to the progress and energy of the North, and not with the solid

like Georgia, in which the people have so little interest that only 50,000 of 550,000 voters actually voted last week.

that the Hon. Frank B. Burke will hold a joint debate with his record on labor legis-

As the tide is running, four weeks from to-day McKinley will be re-elected.

The Terre Haute Express celebrates the seventieth anniversary of the establishment of the paper by issuing a very handsome souvenir edition, whose principal features are an historical and industrial record of the Prairie City. A chapter containing some interesting history of the settlement and growth of the city is followed ment and a description of the business establishments and social and industrial institutions which make the place the busy and important center which it has long been. The illustrations showing the city's various attractions, among which are to be counted a number of very good-looking men and women, are excellent. Text and pictures together furnish even to strangers a clear idea of social and commercial conditions there, while to those familiar with the town and people it will be of real value as a souvenir, and is likely to be in demand by such persons throughout the State. The edition is high-

# BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

ly creditable to the publishers.

His Short Suit.

Like a Small Matter. "Well, how "National? Say, it wasn't even local."

"Is Mr. Stebbins a good whist player?" "Oh, yes, he's a very good player, but he never knows when to quit and go home."

Celebrations Provided For.

"Marie, did you bring me a present from "Of course, Harry, and I brought a lot of beautiful things for you to give me on my birthday and our anniversary."

Surplus Zest Disposed Of.

"Roosevelt is making eleven speeches a day ou he'll be tired enough to settle down and make ; real nice, quiet Vice President."

Choice of Superfluities. "Little Jim has curious ideas about being

dressed up." "What are they?" "Well, when he wears a collar he doesn't want necktie on; and when he wears a necktie, he

won't wear a collar." GUESSING CONTEST.

Magnificent Prizes That Are Offered by a Michigan Paper.

William Jennings Bryan will be in Grand Rapids, Mich., Wednesday night, and the Herald of that city prints the following enticing announcement:

GUESSING CONTEST. WHAT WILL BE MR. BRYAN'S PARA-MOUNTCY IN GRAND RAPIDS WEDNESDAY NIGHT?

EVERYBODY VOTE! VOTE ONCE AND TRY AGAIN! SPLENDID PRIZES FOR THE LUCKY ONES.

-The Ballot.-O Free Silver.

O Consent of Governed. (Not in North Carolina.) O Income Tax. O Declaration of Independence. O G. Washington Aguinaldo. O Anti-Militarism O Irredeemable Greenbacks. O Anti-Full Dinner Pail.

O Anti-Expansion O Anti-Trusts. (Except ice and cotton bale.) O Free Trade. O'Anti-Imperialism O Direct Legislation. O Pull Down the Flag. O Ten Commandments.

O Government by Injunction.

O Price of Wheat.

O Anti-Prosperity.

Wednesday night. (Sign here.)

O Anti-Empire. O Absalom. -Directions for Guessing .-Mark with an X, as you would an Ausrallan ballot in the O in front of the particular paramountcy you think Mr. Bryan and send to this office before 6 o'clock

Name....

-Magnificent Prizes Hung Up .-Lucky Best Guess-One copy of "The First Battle," by William Jennings Bryan,

with portrait of author. Second Best Guess-One copy of "The First Battle," by William Jennings Bryan, with portrait of author. Third Best Guess-One copy of "The First Battle," by William Jennings Bryan, with

ortrait of author. Booby Prize-One copy of "The First Battle." by William Jennings Bryan, with por-These splendid prizes can be seen in the window of Jim Travis's second-hand store, lid prizes can be seen in the

TOWN, AT 7 O'CLOCK A. M.

Visits Egypt and Closes at Alton Near Midnight After Making Fourteen Speeches.

MORALIZES AT HIS OLD HOME

AND SLYLY RAPS REPUBLICANS FOR DISPLAYING M'KINLEY PICTURES.

Brief References to Other Issues -Tears Down Flags at Alton. -More Ridicule of Hanna.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 8.-That particular portion of Illinois known as Egypt was pretty thoroughly canvassed by W. J. Bryan to-day. The principal cities of eleven of the southern counties of the State and three of the congressional districts were visited, and large audiences addressed at the various stopping places. Fourteen addresses were made from 7 o'clock in the morning, when the first speech, at Salem, was delivered, until the train bearing the nominee and his party pulled out of Alton at nearly midnight. At every meeting the candidate was greeted with hearty demonstrations, and his remarks were applauded everywhere. At East St. Louis Mr. Bryan and Governor Roosevelt crossed each other's paths. As Governor Roosevelt had a meeting there, Mr. Bryan passed through and went on to

At Salem, where Mr. Bryan spent his boyhood, he was given a warm reception. He talked almost an hour, near the court-The empire is quite close to those States | from 1860 to 1872, and in which he himself made his first political speech twentyeight years ago. He referred to his boyhood days and friends with much feeling. Mr. Bryan was introduced by Judge Wil-After the carnival is over it is expected | liam Prentiss of Chicago and among other

> "I am glad to be among the people with whom I lived. If I wanted to declare myself a great man, this is the last place I would come to make such a declaration because you have known me from my boyhood, but if anyone wanted to declare that I was a bad man I would want him to make the declaration here rather than anywhere else. I hardly feel like making a political speech here, for this is a sacred spot to me. Here my parents are buried, and here I learned the precepts which I have tried to follow. I know the people here and know how conscientious they are. When I see the picture of my opponent in windows of the Republicans know how conscientious they must be, and how certain they are that my election would be injurious to the country or they would not exhibit the pictures upon the occasion of my return to my birthplace. It is to these Republicans that I desire to appeal. When I return to Salem I find acant chairs. I find that since my last visit Republicans and Democrats have passed over into the land where differences n politics do not divide them. I wonder if it is not possible for us to so understand the issues that there will be less

"If the election were held to-day there is no doubt that we would have a majority in the Electoral College and on the popular vote. But the Republican managers are collecting from the monopolies a large campaign fund. They will buy every vote that can be bought. They will coerce every vote that can be coerced. They intimidate every laboring man who can be intimidated. They will bribe every election judge that can be bribed. They will corrupt every count that can be corrupted. I do not understand how it is possible for the plain every-day Republican to close his eyes to what is going on when he knows that if he aids these influences to carry the election this time the same means can be employed to carry other elections when those who are supporting the Republican ticket to-day will be opposing

the Republican ticket. Mr. Bryan concluded his speech with an argument on the trust question on militarism and imperialism. After leaving Salem he made ten-minute speeches at Mount Vernon and at Benton. At these places he was received by large, enthusiastic audiences. His speeches were along the same general lines as those delivered

SPEECH TO REPUBLICANS. The ten-minute stop at Marion was utilized by Mr. Bryan in a discussion of the trust question. At that place there was a large percentage of Republicans in his audience, as indicated by yellow ribbons He spoke from a small platform erected near the track to an audience consisting of several thousand people. He said in

man shall occupy the presidency, but the question is what ideas will control the rian who does occupy the presidency, and you are the ones to decide what kind of ideas you want in control. If the farmer or the laboring man will compare his own condition with the condition of the trust magnate, he will find out who fares the best and he can then decide whether he will live in the same party with the trust magnate. I want to call your attention to a clipping which I received a few days ago.

I will read it to you: "Columbus, O., Sept. 28-According to a special from Gallipolis Dr. Jennings, in his financial report of the Western Methodist Book Concern, of Cincinnati, made to the Ohio Conference, now meeting at Gallipolis, says the white paper trust alone has increased the price of paper used by the Methodist Episcopal Publishing House, at Cincinnati, \$40,000 in the past twelve months. This means an increase of over \$100,000 in the past year for the white pa-per used by the publishing houses of all

companies. "The report astounded the ministers," continued Mr. Bryan, "and they are talking more about trusts than about assignments. And yet Mr. Hanna says there are no trusts. There is a trust taxing the the people who subscribe to churches will have to pay it. You will either have to subscribe more money or do less church

are confident of disproving any presumption work. "What about the miners," cried a voice. "I want to say that the miner has to cast ir his lot with the farmer if he wants any protection or any justice in legislation, for the farmer can stand bad laws longer than the miner can," replied Mr. Bryan. the government is bad and the farmer cannot own his farm he can rent, and if necessary he can go back to the old days where the wife makes the clothing for the family, so that the farmer can stand hard times and bad laws better than the laboring man, for if things get so bad that the farmer cannot buy coal, he can burn corn, but when things get so bad that the miner cannot buy corn, he cannot eat coal. "The Republican party to-day stands as the defender of the trust; it stands as the exponent of a large army idea and for a colonial policy. The fruits of imperialism, be they bitter or sweet, must be left to the subjects of monarchy. This is the only tree of which the citizens of a republic cannot partake. It is the voice of the serpent will discuss when he visits Grand Rapids, and not the voice of God that bids us

> A short stop was made at Goreville, where Mr. Bryan shook hands with several hundred people.

HANNA RIDICULED AGAIN. The whole south of "Egypt" was well represented in Cairo when Mr. Bryan arrived at Cairo. His speech was devoted mainly to the trusts, although the question of a large standing army and the question of imperialism each received some attention at his hands. Among other things he

"The Republican party has not fulfilled its promises. It will not do anything of rmanent and lasting advantage great majority of the

by organized combined wealth, and scribe the offense charged against Youtsey combined wealth demands not equal rights, The court took the demurrer under ad but special privileges, and every privilege | visement during the noon recess. Crawford granted by law to these great combina- asked leave to state the case for the detions is taken from the people. Whenever | fendant right after the commonwealth you find that a few people, by operation of | stated its case. The court ruled he could law, are gaining an advantage you may do so if the commonwealth did not object BEGINS AT SALEM, ILL., HIS NATIVE | rest assured that that advantage is coming from somebody. The trouble is that overruled the demurrer to the indictment the government gathers a little from each to which the defendant excepted. The person and dumps the whole amount into | commonwealth's attorney said he preferred the laps of a few and the few receive it in | the defense would not make its statement large amount, and you see the evidence until after the prosecution concluded its of their prosperity, while the little is coldirect testimony, and it was so ordered. lected from each one and the Republican | The court, on motion of the State, agreed party is forgetting the man from who:n | that the jury should be taken to Frankit collects while it takes care of the man | fort to-morrow morning, and Attorney who receives. All over the land are the | A. Scott, of Frankfort, was put on the homes of forgotten men-men whose rights | stand. He said Youtsey talked to him in are disregarded, men whose interests are his (Scott's) house about his connection neglected because of the demands made by | with the shooting, but said nothing about honestly acquired wealth. No one who or ten days later Youtsey did come to his CASE wants to eat the bread that he earns and | office and ask him to "stand by him;" that to earn the bread that he eats need be he (Scott) replied, "I will stand by you if afraid of the success of our ticket. The you are right." The defense here objected body else earns and wants to eat it without

> gold standard. It is now turning the issue | after a long private conversation with him of paper money over to the national banks so that the banks can issue and control the amount of the money that the people use. How is it that any person directly in- | ing to carry it to the Capital Hotel. He favor a plan which places this almost om- as if fired by smokeless powder; he had nipotent power in private hands? I want you to ask yourselves how a note signed ofference in sound between smokeless by a bank can be better than a note signed powder and black powder. He told of findby a bank can be better than a note signed by the government?

> "The Republican party is placing the burden of government upon the people without regard to equity. It is making the poor man pay more than his share of the income tax that will make every man contribute to the support of the government | pit, went directly through and came out according to the benefits he derives from

his government. "When the President was inaugurated in down than where it entered; that pieces of their counsel, Mr. Gerard, who considered March, 1897, he promised that he would enhe would recommend new laws if necessary. Three and a half years have passed and the attorney general does not enforce the trust laws, and the President has allowed three sessions of Congress to convene and adjourn and has never yet recommended a specific remedy for the trusts. More trusts have been organized during the last three and a half years than in all the previous history of the country, and Mr. Hanna, the dominating factor in the Republican party, has given us three definitions of the trust. He says that in the first place there are no trusts; then next he says the trust is a good thing, and then he said: 'Do not be afraid of the trusts; if they are injurious we will take care of them.' What a consolation it is to be a Republican and not have to think just to feel you are safe in the arms of Hanna. I believe you must destroy the

REPEATS A STALE JOKE. Jonesboro, Ills., was the first station at which Mr. Bryan's train stopped after leaving Cairo. The Democratic candidate spoke at that place for fifteen minutes. He said that the definition of the Republican party is that it is an association of athletes trained to turn somersaults in unison whenever the leaders say "flop."

trusts or they will destroy the country.'

Murphysboro was reached at 3:15 and a half hour's stop made. Mr. Bryan was taken to the courthouse yard, where there were gathered a large and enthusiastic crowd of miners, railroad men and farmers. His remarks were directed more to the laboring men than his other speeches of the

At Percy Mr. Bryan spoke for ten minutes from a platform erected near the There were also short speeches at

Red Bud and Waterloo. East St. Louis afforded a unique spectacle when the Bryan train arrived. There was no general information in that city concerning the time that Mr. Bryan was to reach there, but the announ been made that Colonel Roosevelt would arrived at quarter past 8, the colonel had not reached the city, and as a consequence many who came to hear him remained to greet Mr. Bryan. The people pushed after the Bryan car as it was being switched about, yelling madly for him, and demanding a speech. When the car came to a standstill there was a general rush for the platform, where Bryan stood, with renewed demands for a speech. Mr. Bryan spoke a few words, and then shook hands with all who could reach him.

There was also a big crowd at Granite City, between East St. Louis and Alton, and Mr. Bryan talked to them for about five minutes on the general issues of the At East St. Louis Mr. Bryan's daughter,

Miss Ruth, who is in school near St. Louis, joined him and rode to Alton with him. At Alton Mr. Bryan spoke to thousands of people. His audience was said to be the largest ever assembled in that city. The meeting was in the open air, and Mr. Bryan spoke with his hat on. Some one yelled, "Take off your hat, like Teddy did." Mr. Bryan did not, however, comply with this request. He had scarcely begun speaking when he found that the bunting and flags on the stand cut off his view of the audience. He promptly tore down the obstruction. This act was variously regarded. Some cried: "Don't tear down the flag:" others, "Tear It down; it is where it ought

to be taken down. Mr. Bryan made no reference to these remarks, and when he had concluded the dismantling process sufficiently to answer his purpose he went on with his speech.

Stevenson Not Ill. COSHOCTON, O., Oct. 8 .- Adlai E. Stevenson to-night said the report representing him as being ill is without foundation. He is in excellent health and spirits, and will begin his campaign in West Virginia

### "The question is not what particular | LIENDV VOIITCEV'C TOINI HENKI IUUISEIS IKIALI

HIS COUNSEL MAKES A GAME FIGHT IN THE PRELIMINARIES.

Witnesses of the First Day Deal Largely with Old Matters-Jury

Will Visit Frankfort To-Day.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., Oct. 8 .- The Youtsey trial began in reality to-day, and remarkable progress was made once the examination of witnesses began. The jury will be taken to Frankfort to-morrow morning to view the scene of the tragedy, and will not return before 3 o'clock. The most important witnesses to-day and to-night were M. R. Todd, Frank H. Johnson, J. churches of this country \$100,000 a year and | B. Matthews, Louis Smith and Wade Watts. Their testimony was circumstantially strong against Youtsey, but his attorneys

> of his participation in the murder. A special venire of fifteen men from Bourbon county was present this morning when the Youtsey trial was called in the Circuit Court. The first man called was accepted by both sides and the jury was complete. The jury was sworn and Attorney T. F. Bradley made the statement to the jury for the commonwealth. Colonel Crawford, for the defense, moved to discharge the jury on the ground, first, that the jury is not composed of bystanders, but summoned from remote parts of the county; second, that the jurymen are all Democrats, and as the crime charged involves politics to a large extent the defendant cannot expect a fair and impartial trial from such a jury. Mr. Youtsey filed two affidavits in support of the motion, which was overruled by Judge Can-

> Crawford filed another motion to require the commonwealth to elect whether it would try Youtsey for actually firing the shot or for aiding and abetting the man who did fire the shot. The court said that was a matter over which he had no control and the attorneys could confer concerning it. Franklin said the commonwealth simply wished to try Youtsey under the indictment and let the jury say whether he fired the shot.

filed a demurrer to the indictment on the ground that it named no one as firing the directed shot and that it did not sufficiently de-

At the afternoon session Judge Cantrill combined capital. We are not enemies of employing him as his attorney; that nine only man who needs to fear is the man to Scott testifying, because the relation of who wants to eat the bread that some- attorney and client prohibited it. The jury retired and a discussion followed as to whether or not Scott must tell what Yout-"The Republican party promised you in-ternational agreement; it brought you the Cantrill called Scott up on the bench, and decided that Scott could not testify.

told of running to Goebel's body and helphunted much, and was acquainted with the ng the bullet in the hackberry tree to days or more after the shooting. Dr. T. R. Welch, State senator from Jessamine, told of a post-mortem examination of the wound in Goebel's body made taxes of the government. We favor an by him and Drs. Hume and Ely; said the liam R. Rice and the checks with his name, bullet entered the right side, near the arm of the left side of the back-

Z. T. Thomason, a Frankfort policeman

force the laws against the trusts and that | ringly that the bullet entered on the right Governor Taylor in January, said: "On Saturday, Jan. 27, my attention was called te Youtsey by Treasurer Day, in the re-He was sitting in the middle window with a gun in his hand. The window was raised a little and the curtain pulled down. asked him what he was doing with that banking house, and when they tried to gun. He said: 'There is trouble up there,' pointing to the legislative building. 'I don't intend to start any trouble, but if it starts

I will be prepared for it.' "He pulled back a long board standing against the wall disclosing some guns and said to me ' they say Powers is a brave man, but when there are signs of trouble came in and Youtsey again said he would not start anything, but was prepared for trouble. I told him he ought not to think said 'that's right, it would never do.' " He said he saw young Youtsey again the Monday morning before Goebel was shot. test, and when told the attorneys felt hopeful, seemed to be satisfied. After telling of hearing the shot and looking out the window and seeing a man lying on the sidewalk, Todd was taken off the stand and the

court took a recess At night Todd told of Youtsey's presence in Powers's office on the day of the shooting. The door was locked. About ten minutes after the shooting Youtsey was in the Governor's office. He had no arms and said nothing. Todd was not cross-ex-

The Adams Express employe from Cin cinnati told of receiving and receipting for a package from the Powell & Clemens Company, billed to Youtsey, and of forwarding the same to him at Frankfort,

Frank H. Johnson, a deputy auditor under Governor Taylor, told of a conversation with Youtsey prior to Jan. 30, in which Youtsey expressed himself as aggrieved at Goebel for something the latter had done, but as to the nature of the alleged misspeak there at 8 o'clock. When Mr. Bryan | treatment he did not know. Johnson said that after the shooting he called up all the clerks in the auditor's office and asked them their exact whereaabouts at the time of the shooting; that when he asked Youtsey where he was, Youtsey said "I was in a safe place." Witness said that a week or ten days later he asked Youtsey again where he was when the shot was fired and he told him that he was in the basement of the executive building; that he was troubled with hemorrhoids and had to remain in the toilet room every day

for a considerable time. Ed Steffie, the telegraph messenger said he saw a gun barrel sticking out of Powers's office window, a second or two after the shot was fired; the gun was withdrawn a second later, but he saw no smoke. Ed Porter Thompson, jr., who was opposite the east entrance to the executive building when the shots were fired, said a minute after the shooting he saw Youtsey run around the executive building from the basement entrance and up the steps

and go in at the east entrance. B. Matthews, assistant secretary of state under Powers, said Youtsey came into his office about a minute after the shooting, with a pistol in his hand. About ten minutes later Matthews broke open the transom and climbed into Powers's office. He saw a rifle lying on the floor near the west front window, another leaning against the wall and a carbine in the southwest corner, next to the bookcase. said after Youtsey was arrested he told him that he knew the front window in Powers's office was not raised, but bolted

Wade Watts and Louis Smith, keepers of the toilet room in the basement, told of seeing Youtsey run through their room a few seconds after the shooting. Court adjourned until to-morrow.

# MINERS' CALL ISSUED.

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.) ment, setting out the conditions in the affairs." anthracite coal fields, and showing many grievances that must be considered in connection with the proposed advance of and Jones, the valet, on the charge of for-10 per cent, at the coming convention. He l says that to properly adjust these differences the operators should meet with the miners in joint convention. Otherwise, Magistrate Crane should see fit to dismuch time will be required to settle the strike and it would not be satisfactory. Besides referring to the wage scale effective in the three distinct regions of the anthracite field, and the various conditions,

the statement says: "All of the coal operators having now conceded an advance in wages, it can be truthfully said that the miners of the anthracite region have achieved a great victory. Yet, the dispute is not settled, nor will it be even though the miners accent the proposition of the operators and return to work. The sliding scale, dockage, semi-monthly pay and other grievances complained of by the miners have not been considered in the proposition of the operators, and the advance in wages is so complicated with the reduction in the price of powder that many of the miners do not understand it. Under these circumstances the surest and best method of securing a settlement and establishing permanent peace, would come from a meeting of the operators with the anthracite miners, when they meet to consider the offer of the coal companies.

More Miners Quit Work.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 8 .- Two thousand miners participated in a parade at Williamstown to-night. About half this number came from Lykens, where the collieries are idle. About 300 men at Williamstown went on strike to-day, and more are expected to remain out to-morrow.

Trouble is feared to-morrow, as the strikers seemed determined to accomplish the losing of the Williamstown mines. Sheriff Reiff has a large number of deputies on the ground to prevent a collision between the strikers and nonunion men.

General Superintendent Injured.

SCRANTON, Pa., Oct. 8.-A switch engine on the Erie & Wyoming Valley Railroad collided with the special car of Gen. Supt. Sidney Williams, of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, this afternoon and Mr. Williams was not seriously hurt and will be able to be out in a few days. He had not yet issued any notice to his miners as to an increase in wages and was awaiting the order from Vice President Thirn when the accident occurred. Engineer R. W. Windersley was slightly hurt.

Battery C Leaves for Home. SHENANDOAH, Pa., Oct. 8.-Battery C, f Phoenixville, departed for home to-day. Reports received at strikers' headquarters from the Panther Creek valley indicate The jury was brought in and Crawford | that the mine workers there are not satisled with the concessions made by the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. All the collieries, however, are reported to be

FORMAL COMPLAINT AGAINST LAW-YER PATRICK AND VALET JONES.

Men Who Are Suspected of Attempting to Secure Control of the Estate of Millionaire Rice.

ADJOURNED WEEK

STATEMENT FROM DISTRICT ATTOR-

NEY GARDNER, OF NEW YORK.

His Efforts to Solve a Mystery That Is Pussling the Authorities-Patrick

the Beneficiary of the Will.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8 .- District Attorney Gardner made a statement to-day concerning the work done by his office to solve the mystery surrounding the death of Wil-"This matter," said the district attorney, "was first brought to my attention by the bone, one and three-sixteenths inches lower | banking houses of Swenson & Sons through the conduct of Patrick and Jones so very suspicious as to make it desirable that McKenzie Todd, private secretary to the information in their possession should be communicated to the authorities. From the information received from Mr. Gerard ception room of the secretary of state. It appeared that Patrick had presented a check for \$25,000, knowing Mr. Rice to be dead, and concealed the fact from the communicate with Mr. Rice, owing to the suspicion aroused by the check itself, they were met by evasive answers over the telephone by the valet, who at first concealed the fact of the decease of Mr. Rice. Then they made further inquiries and asembalmed with ansenous fluid, although Mr. Rice had in his lifetime said he was of shooting out that window and Youtsey opposed to anything of that sort, and the funeral was being hastened with intent to cremate the body. The situation seemed Powers was present. Youtsey asked if to be one which required prompt action. there were any chances of winning the con- and the detective force was immediately communicated with by telephone, and Mr. Gerard was sent for to give all necessary information. Coroner Hart was called into the case, and requested to prevent the funeral. Meanwhile the brother of the de-

ceased was hastening from Texas. "Last week Patrick called on me with his private counsel. Assistant District Attorney Unger was also present and the conference lasted nearly an hour. In that time Patrick's attention was called to a number of very suspicious circumstances. particularly as to the embalming of the ody with ansenous fluid, when it was about to be cremated. He gave no explanation of this, but admitted that all, nearly all, of Mr. Rice's property had been assigned to him. The object of such assignment he did not disclose. The questions asked seemed to cause him some agitation, as his hand shook perceptibly which was noticed both by Mr. Unger and myself. I have seen a number of the checks of Mr. Rice drawn to the order of Patrick, the defendant, and two of them appear to me to be clumsy forgeries. The whole subject will be thoroughly investigated not only as to the cause of the death of Mr. Rice, but also as to this remarkable series of proceedings. To me it seems that there has been a conspiracy to obtain possession of the bulk of Mr. Rice's

Capt. McClusky, speaking of what he had learned from D. L. Short and Morris Meyers, whose signatures as witnesses appear on the various alleged assignments to Patrick and on the alleged will made by Mr.

Rice, said: "Both Short and Meyers talked to me fully and with seeming frankness. Both were witnesses to the will, which gives practically everything to Patrick. This will was dated and executed in Mr. Roce's apartments on June 30 last. I have not seen the original, as it is in Patrick's possession. According to the statements of Short and Meyers relative to the signing of this will they had both gone to Mr. Rice's flat to take acknowledgments of certain papers. They had finished this work and were talking with Mr. Rice, when he said: 'Wait a minute; I have got something else I want you to do.' He came back, and is alleged by Short and Meyers to have said: "This is my will, and I want to execute it.' They said he signed the document in their presence, and they made the customary acknowledgment of the signature. Both said they did not know the contents of the will: Patrick was not present, they declared, at

"I said to Short: 'This is a most peculiar affair all around,' and he replied: 'You must remember that this old man was most peculiar and his affairs are bound to be peculiar.' They said Rice would often send for them to come to the flat to take acknowledgments of his signature to certain papers, and when they got there he would change his mind, saying: 'We won't bother about this to-day. I'll think it over for a They declared he knew perfectly well what he was doing all the time, and dominated and directed his own business

Assistant District Attorney Osborne, who has charge of the prosecution of Patrick gery in connection with the two checks for \$65,000 and \$25,000 drawn on Swonson & Sons, said last night: "If for any reason charge the men I will not move immediately for their rearrest. But I have already sufficient evidence to prove their connection with the forgeries. No complete report has as yet been made by the handwriting experts, but as far as they have gone they are of the opinion that the valet Jones wrote the writing on the face of the two checks. Patrick is connected with the matter, as he had possession of the checks, and they both were drawn to his order. That is sufficient to show he was a party to the alleged conspiracy. There will be no trouble about the forgery phase of the case. At the proper time evidence will be produced

to show that these men engaged in similar transactions. The hearing on the charges of forgery against Patrick and Jones, which was to have been held this afternoon, was adjourned until Monday next on the request of Frederick B. House, conusel for the prisoners. Assistant District Attorney Osborne made no objection to the postponement. The original bail of \$10,000 was continued.

Mr. House said he might offer ball to-mor-Late this afternoon formal complaint against Patrick and Jones was made by Albert Carey, a detective, who accused the defendants of having forged the signature of William Rice to a check for \$25,000 on

Swenson & Sons. AGAINST MR. SOUSA.

Decision in Favor of Mrs. Blakely in a Suit for Royalties.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8 .- The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania to-day affirmed the decision of the Common Pleas of Philadelphia county in the case of Mrs. Ada P. Blakely against John Philip Sousa. Blakely, prior to November, 1896, when he died, owned and managed Sousa's band. At his death Sousa continued the concerts under his personal management and claimed the library, good will of the band and royalties from copyrights as his exclusive property. The Blakely estates resisted his claim and filed a bill in equity to enforce their claim to the entire library, to one-half of the royalties from copyrighted music compo by Sousa without limitation of time one-half of the concert proceeds until Aug. 1, 1900. The court, while denying the claim of the Blakely estate to share in the proceeds of the concerts after May 23, 1897, declass all other points in its favor.
When questioned as to the effect of ision, Mrs. Blakely's counsel, James M. eck, of this city, said: "The chief contest was over the royalties, which are very valuable. These at the present time aggregate \$100,000, and Mrs. Blakely's claim to one-half of these and to a similar share of